

THE WORLD OVER

LATEST NEWS FROM EVERY LAND.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

The management of the New York City Railway Company, which operates practically all the surface lines in Manhattan Borough, has advanced the wages of employees on a graduated scale, the total amount involved being more than \$250,000.

Four robbers blow open the safes in the two banks at Underwood, a small town in McLean County, N. D., and secured about \$10,000 in cash. The robbers escaped. The explosions were heard by the residents of the town, but no attention was paid to the noise.

Four persons were killed, two fatally injured, and five others slightly injured during two violent storms in Johnson County, Nebraska. O. A. Giel, aged 40; August Seeman, aged 45; and Roy Carmine, aged 17, were killed by lightning near the town of Elm Creek.

Frederick L. Rothmel, a partner and older brother of William G. Rothmel, the investment bond broker who committed suicide six weeks ago by taking cyanide of potassium at a time when his financial affairs were at a crisis, was found dead at his home in Philadelphia, Pa. The circumstances were similar to those surrounding his brother's death.

With the departure of the cruiser Cleveland from the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., the story of mutinous conduct on the part of a number of her crew became public. It is reliably reported that while the cruiser was making hasty preparations to leave the yard a number of the crew objected to discipline of a master at arms and gave him an unmerciful beating. The condition of the man was such that he was not expected to live.

T. C. Brown, general manager of the Brown News Company in St. Louis, has sent out a general order to all of the stands of the company to discontinue the sale of cheap literature that has a tendency to make heroes of criminals. The order reads that all of the Jesse James, Younger brothers and Dalton brothers books should be sent in immediately. It is expected that this move will aid the other news companies in making the same reform.

The Gilmour Hotel on Bank street, Ottawa, Ont., was destroyed by fire. Many of the patrons jumped from windows and were seriously injured. Several have not been accounted for, and it is feared that some lives were lost. The hotel was crowded, visitors to the industrial exposition having caused an extraordinary demand for accommodations. Some of the guests were sleeping on cots in the hallways. The fire started shortly before midnight and spread with great rapidity. Escape by the stairways had been cut off before some of the guests were aroused.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the four principal baseball leagues:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.
Chicago...105	32 Cincinnati...59	78	
New York...87	48 Brooklyn...55	78	
Pittsburgh...83	51 St. Louis...48	89	
Philadelphia...65	72 Boston...42	94	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.
Chicago...82	51 St. Louis...66	67	
New York...81	52 Detroit...60	72	
Philadelphia...74	58 Washington...60	82	
Cleveland...73	58 Boston...44	92	

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.			
W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.
Columbus...95	57 Kansas City...73	79	
Milwaukee...86	57 Louisville...71	83	
Minneapolis...83	57 St. Paul...67	83	
Toledo...80	72 Indianapolis...56	96	

WESTERN LEAGUE.			
W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.
Des Moines...92	45 Sioux City...62	74	
Omaha...57	53 Denver...60	73	
Lincoln...65	68 Pueblo...54	79	

BREVITIES.

The machinists, boiler makers, and blacksmiths employed on the Wabash Railroad have gone out on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages.

The thirteenth anniversary of the opening of the Cherokee strip was celebrated at the 101 ranch, near Bliss, Okla. A wild west show, Indian exhibition and roping and riding contests were given.

Antonio Congo, who lived for twenty years without a bone in his body, is Brooklyn, N. Y. Congo had been the victim of the cradle and his case was investigated by a coroner who thought the die was cast.

A new cable route to be financed by the Postum company. It is to be used for service to Rio de Janeiro and other South American ports.

A prominent Chicago publisher has been ordered to pay damages to a woman who has been injured by the publication of a story.

UP GOES THE PRICE OF LIVING.

Meat Director Says Era of High Prices Is Just Beginning.

There is general agreement on the proposition that the cost of living has reached the point in this country where it is pinching, but it is next to impossible to get men to agree on the cause of the increase. It is a subject which the spellbinders will dilate upon in the fall campaign. George E. Roberts, director of the meat, predicts that the era of high prices is only beginning and that the cost of living will go higher.

"Even at the present excessive prices," he said, "we are not back to the average cost of living twenty years ago. Living is higher than it was ten years ago, but it is not as costly as it was in the middle 80's. This is clearly shown by official tables on the average prices. Our people are complaining over a comparison of present prices with those of the panic years, when the whole country was on the bargain counter. It is not fair to compare years of relative prosperity, when everybody has work and money to spend, with years of universal depression, when, no matter how low prices may have been, a considerable portion of the people was without employment and, therefore, unable to take advantage of cheap prices."

"Everybody has work in this country now or can get it. They are all buying things, and this in itself maintains a high level of prices. The consumptive demand is out of all comparison to what it was during the years of low prices. Our people are eating more and wearing more and better clothes than ever before. They are traveling more and spending money in every way freer than at any other time. Our exports, it must be remembered also, practically have doubled in the last ten years. The pressure on every product is enormously greater and it is natural that prices should be better sustained."



San Francisco, Cal., is to have a building trades temple.

Over one thousand bartenders of New York City will demand higher wages.

The work of organizing the machinists of Cleveland, Ohio, is advancing rapidly.

William Foley of Boston, Mass., is the new head of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers.

Street car men of Chicago want a weekly pay day, an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour.

Unionists of Roanoke, Va., have declared their local baseball team as unfair because they use non-union printing.

There is a movement on foot in Pittsburgh, Pa., to organize a new union labor party. Prominent trades union officials are the projectors.

Labor unions are being formed in Mexico, and when they are conducted along legitimate lines the government does not interfere with them.

The structural steel builders of New York have decided to form a national association for the purpose of fighting the unions of steel workers.

Retail Clerks' International Association will begin the payment of sick benefits to members who have been in continuous good standing on the books for a period of twelve months or more.

The United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore, Md., has shown its interest in the welfare of its employees by fitting up a club room where its army of men can find rest and recreation when off duty.

The first annual convention of the new Rollersmakers and Iron Shipbuilders' International Union will be held in Boston, Mass., next April. The selection was made on a referendum vote just completed.

Boston, Mass., musicians' local No. 151, of the American Federation of Labor, the same international to which the big Boston Musicians' Protective Union, No. 9, belongs, was officially organized last week. It is composed exclusively of colored men.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers has been roundly criticized by some of the union leaders because he dined with a number of bankers and financiers at Columbus, Ohio, on Labor day, and did not call upon the local officers of the organization.

A movement to organize the machinists at the naval gun factory, Washington, D. C., is meeting with success. The Trades Unionist, organ of the Central Union, is leading the agitation, and, despite a strong Parry organization, are bringing the competent workmen into line.

On Sept. 1 a number of German miners, who had been engaged ostensibly to fill new places in the mines at Jumet, Belgium, but who found that they were expected to take the place of a number of striking miners, flatly refused to go to work and proposed to prosecute the company for having misled them.

London (England) printers have obtained a decision from the Court of Last Appeal, which states that picketing is legal, and that no damages can be collected by the employer. The union had been sued by a large publishing house. The firm had been awarded damages.

Printers are preparing for a strike as a result of a new type of machine which will enable them to do more work in less time.

A new type of machine has been ordered by the government for the purpose of increasing the production of munitions.

A dispatch from Mr. Sleeper, American charge at Havana, says it is reported that 300 insurgents attacked the rural guards on the morning of Sept. 12 at Santa Clara province and that the government lost eighteen men, while the insurgents lost none.

Mr. Sleeper adds that a rumor is circulating in Camaguey, Pinar del Rio, that the government forces are being defeated by the insurgents.

A telegram received from the consul at Santiago, Cuba, states that the government forces are being defeated by the insurgents.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

ARMED GUARD FROM U. S. CRUISER IS LANDED.

Action Is Taken at the Request of President Palma, Who Feared of an Uprising in Havana—Troops to Guard American Interests.

President Palma, in a moment of panic Thursday, asked for the protection of American sailors and guns and 300 men were landed from the cruiser Denver. Commander Colwell of the Denver and Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires, explain that the sailors were landed only to protect American interests. It is admitted, however, that President Palma asked for protection, fearing an almost immediate attack on Havana from the rebels.

Later in the night Commander Colwell was shown a press dispatch from Washington stating that the sailors from the cruiser Denver had been ordered to return. He said he believed he had done right. However, if, after reaching an understanding of the situation, the Navy Department ordered the return of the sailors on board ship, the order would be carried out.

President Palma and his colleagues in the government were in a state of demoralized panic when they asked that the sailors be landed. The rebels were at the doors of the city and a large body started to march on Havana. The report was current that Pinar Guerra, at the head of 8,000 men, would enter the city and that the population would rise almost as a unit in his behalf.

The administration already had lost control of the entire island except certain considerable towns. Havana was isolated, as the wires were cut in every direction. All railroads had suddenly been brought to a standstill. There were popular demonstrations everywhere in favor of the revolution. Officials were turning over towns to the rebels and the defeat of the Palma administration seemed inevitable. It was these facts which led Palma to appeal for American sailors.

The landing of the American force was followed by an extraordinary incident. Commander Colwell was approached by an accredited emissary of Alfredo Zayas, president of the Liberal party, and Gen. Loynaz del Castillo, commander of the insurgent forces in Havana province, with a signed offer from each of the men named to surrender their commands and hand over their arms to Commander Colwell on the sole condition that the United States government through him guarantee them fair and judicial trials.

Commander Colwell, accompanied by Charge d'Affaires Sleeper, immediately carried the proposition to President Palma. The President was immensely pleased and asked Colwell if he would accept the surrenders. Commander Colwell replied in the negative, but advised the President to communicate with the Washington government on the subject.

Hurry orders were issued to commanders of cruisers Newark, Tacoma and Cleveland, at Norfolk, Va., to prepare to sail for Cuba at once.

It is reported that the general staff of the army was ordered to prepare plan for landing army in Cuba. President Roosevelt summoned the Secretary of the Navy, and the acting Secretary of State for conference at Oyster Bay.

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There will be taken riches beyond the present wildest of estimates. Nor is this all. Havana, Matanzas and other beautiful cities are destined to become places of winter residence for tens of thousands of our citizens who can afford to escape from the discomforts and dangers of our northern climate.

The second reason is associated with the one just given. The development of Cuba will be the result of the investment of American money in undertakings which will be executed by the application of American genius, skill and labor. Native Cubans and Spaniards will share in this work, and citizens of Canada, England and other countries will flock to this center of activity, but American enterprise will bear the brunt of the task and will reap the bulk of the rewards. American capitalists invested in Cuba on the strength of the Platt amendment, and they

THE CUBANS: "PLEASE TRY TO STOP US."



Chicago Inter Ocean.

STORY OF CUBA'S STRIFE.

Present Conditions in the Island and Causes Leading Thereof.

The present revolution in Cuba has set the eyes of the world on that island and the issues at stake are so important that every American wants to know the basic facts which have resulted in the present crisis, says a writer in the New York Times.

When Cuba was admitted into the family of nations it was on the understanding that she should abstain from the custom of indulging in revolutions and revolts. It was stipulated that she should "be good," also that she should decide by the rules and regulations tacitly in force and effect in nations, pretending to civilization. The world did not take her unsupported word for this pledge. The United States went on her bond to keep the peace, and as a consequence there was inserted in the treaty of Paris a clause which is known as "the Platt amendment," which gives the United States government the right to interfere in Cuban affairs at any time when the peace and prosperity of Cuba are threatened.

In any consideration of this Cuban problem—and the people of the United States will have to consider it and settle it, whether they wish to or not—there are certain essential facts which must be kept in mind.

In the first place, Cuba is too valuable a piece of property to be made a perpetual battlefield. Not in all the world is there within reach of speedy development so matchless an area of territory awaiting the application of labor tempted by money. Cuba has a tillable area almost if not quite equal to that of Java—Cuba has a scattered population of perhaps 1,750,000. Java supports a swarm of nearly 30,000,000. Cuba is inevitably destined to become the agricultural Golconda of the earth, and from her exhaustless soil

look to the United States for the protection pledged them.

The causes underlying the present revolt in Cuba are various. In the first place, her people are not immune from that predilection of all Latin-American countries which makes them prefer an appeal to arms rather than recourse to the peaceful arbitration of the ballot box.

In the second place, too many of the male inhabitants of Cuba of voting age desire to hold political or military positions, and there are not, and never will be, enough paying positions to go around.

In the third place, there are several thousand men on the island who have been engaged in wars since they were boys, and who do not know how to do anything else and who do not care to learn.

Ever since Columbus discovered Cuba it has been a battlefield. For 150 years prior to the Spanish-American war the native Cubans and the negroes were at almost constant warfare against the Spanish authorities. Time and again, until the record is tiresome, the island was devastated. Sugar cane fields and mills were burned, tobacco plantations laid waste, and the land marked with ruin from Capes Maisi to San Antonio. Yet such was the natural productivity of the soil that fortunes were made in the intervals of peace, and billions of wealth poured into Spain from the land of oppression, bloodshed and lawlessness should forever end. In order that we might be acquitted of any national ambition of new territory, we freely permitted Cuba to attempt, the task and to assume the responsibilities of self-government.

It is probably true that there was sharp practice and open fraud in the last national election in Cuba. There is good reason to believe that President Palma of the Moderates is not the choice of the majority of the qualified voters of the new republic, but it is equally certain that an armed revolt would have followed the election of any Liberal candidate who might have been named. There are scores of complications and jealousies which enter into this problem, but they all tend to confirm the one conclusion, and that is that the character of the Cuban population is such as to render the continued experiment of national self-government too hazardous to be tolerated by the United States. This is not the language of diplomacy, but it expresses a truth which will be recognized sooner or later.

The Cuban Congress met in extraordinary session Friday; bills prepared authorize Palma to use \$25,000,000 to suppress the insurrection and permit him to suppress newspapers and deport foreigners. Troops are being drawn into Havana in expectation of rebel attack.

STATUE TO MCKINLEY.

The \$50,000 Memorial to Martyr President Is Unveiled.

People from all over Ohio were present at the unveiling of the \$50,000 bronze statue of the late President McKinley, which faces High street from the west front of the State capitol at Columbus. The principal figure of the thousands of persons who packed the streets and the capitol grounds were Mrs. Alice Roosevelt-Longworth, daughter of the President, who unveiled the statue. The two principal orators of the occasion were Justice William R. Day of the United States Supreme Court and United States Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia. Gen. R. B. Brown of Zanesville, Ohio, head of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Gen. Joseph W. Kay of New York, past national commander of the Union Veterans' Legion, and Gov. Harris also made addresses.

Elaborate preparations were made for the dedication, but there was no ostentatious display or formal parade. An immense open stand, seating 4,000 people, handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, was erected along the entire west front of the capitol building, and it was occupied by distinguished Buckeyes from all over Ohio.

Mrs. Longworth and her immediate party occupied an especially constructed stand sitting out from the center of the general stand, and she could thus be easily seen by all. The wide space of ground between her and the statue was packed with people.

The exercises, held on the anniversary of McKinley's death, opened with an overture by Neddermeyer's band, followed by a song by the Republican Glee Club. The Rev. Washington Gladden offered prayer and Gov. Harris, as president of the day, delivered a short speech. Justice Day followed.

A NERVOUS WRECK

Mrs. Green Gained 28 Pounds and Recovered Her Health by Taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

General debility is a term that covers a multitude of cases where there is no acute disease, yet the patient continues to lose strength and the doctor's medicines have no apparent effect. This is the decline that leads to death if means are not found to check it. In a great majority of cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will check it and restore health and strength because they actually make new blood and so send renewed vitality to every organ and tissue of the body.

Mrs. S. A. Green, whose address is Box 20, R. F. D. No. 4, Franklin, Ga., says: "For three and a half years I suffered with weakness and nervousness, complicated with stomach trouble. At times I was confined to my bed for periods ranging from three weeks to two months and was under the physician's care most of the time for three years. I do not know the cause of my trouble but I was prostrated with weakness and, although I took a great deal of medicine, nothing seemed to give me strength. At times my stomach hurt me something fearful and my head often troubled me. I was sleepless and what sleep I did get did not refresh me."

"When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I weighed but 104 pounds. I knew I was so bad that a few doses would not cure me and I had patience. Soon the pills began to give me strength, my blood got in better condition, I could sleep well at night and help some with the housework. Now I weigh 180 pounds and think nothing of walking half a mile. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders for me and the neighbors all know this statement is true."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

FRIENDS.

They Are a Life Prisoner and a Cripple.

Those who are interested in the great work that Mrs. Ballington Booth is carrying on in behalf of prisoners will remember that every year she sends out through the newspapers an appeal for aid to carry Christmas cheer to the prisoners' families, many of whom are in deep want.

In a recent issue of Forward is the story of two letters which came in the same mail in response to her appeal. Each letter contained a dollar. One was from a man who had spent already twenty-four years in jail, and knew that the years that were left must all be spent in the same dark walls; the other from a little crippled girl, whose life was spent upon a sick-bed.

The girl's dollar Mrs. Booth spent in helping a poor family, but the "life" man's, she decided, should be used in buying something for the little prisoner of pain whose letter had come with his.

The next time that she visited the prison she found the "life" man waiting eagerly to see her. He had read in the prison paper how his dollar had been used, and a new idea had come to him. The warden allowed him the use of an old shanty, in which he raised canaries, and he wanted to send one to the little cripple, if she would care for it. Accordingly, a letter was written to her asking if she would care to have a canary. Her answer was full of delight. She had never had a bird in her life, she wrote.

So in the spring a singing canary went from the prison to the sick-room, and a letter came back to the prisoner—the beginning of a correspondence which has continued ever since. Neither will ever see the other, but to each has now come one of life's great gifts—a friend. From the prisons of sin and suffering each soul found its way to freedom through the same golden key of kindness.

The story is only one of many. Mrs. Booth can tell countless instances of courage and unselfishness and even splendid heroism among her "boys," and no one will ever know all the blessings that have come to the world from lives shut in to pain and suffering. But every such story bears a solemn question to those who are well and free. If these two, "out of the apparent wreck of all that makes life worth living," could yet give joy to others, what are we doing with our infinitely greater opportunities?

WELL PEOPLE, TOO.

Wise Doctor Gives Postum to Convalescents.

A wise doctor tries to give nature its best chance by saving the little strength of the already exhausted patient, and building up wasted energy with simple but powerful nourishment.

"Five years ago," writes a doctor, "I commenced to use Postum in my own family instead of coffee. I was so well pleased with the results that I had two grocers place it in stock, guaranteeing its sale."

"I then commenced to recommend it to my patients in place of coffee, as a nutritious beverage. The consequence is, every store in town is now selling it, as it has become a household necessity in many homes."

"I'm sure I prescribe Postum as often as any one remedy in the Materia Medica—in almost every case of indigestion and nervousness I treat, and with the best results."

"When I once introduce it into a family, it is quite sure to remain. I shall continue to use it and prescribe it to families where I practice."

"In convalescence, from pneumonia, typhoid fever and other cases, I give as a liquid, easily absorbed diet, may use my letter as a reference if you see fit. Name given by me, Col. Battle Creek, Mich. Road to Wellville, Ind. a reason."



A rain in the ground is worth two on the hay in the windrow.

Do not "stuff" your chicks in your endeavors to make them grow. They will do more harm than good.

Kill the head lice of the chicks with vasoline. Grease their heads slightly and see that none gets in the eyes. Repeat the dose in ten days.

There is always more profit in raising one good colt and in raising it right than in raising half a dozen mongrels and not raising them as they should be raised.

The man who goes to his stable, waters his horses and gives them a light feed the last thing every night before he retires, always has round, sleek, good-looking animals.

Low-headed trees are growing in favor, not only because they are likely to suffer less from the wind, but because they protect the bodies from sun-scauld. Early prunings should be made to produce these low heads.

Provide shade for the fowls and chicks. In the absence of natural shade, build some frames six or eight feet square and cover the top with old boards, leaving all four sides open so that the air will have free circulation.

The up-to-date farmer is not a miner of the soil, digging out wealth, afterwards abandoning his farm, but he is a manufacturer. The miner always leaves a location as soon as it is worked out. Not so with a farmer who is onto his job.

A half-dozen good roots of rhubarb should be set out very early and heavily manured, spading the manure in the soil before setting out the roots. If well cared for, a few usings may be made the first year, but it is best to wait until the second.

If "the head of the house" cannot see the benefit of cultivation in an orchard, or thinks he must use the orchard for pasture or meadow, see what can be done by pruning the trees for two or three years. Try pruning on the near approach of the growing season.

Milk as a food for pigs has a feeding value far beyond its actual food elements if given in the proper combination with other rationals, but it is a great waste to raise pigs exclusively upon it, no matter how plentiful it may be. Middlings and grass should be fed with it, and so double the number of pigs kept with the same amount of milk.

A successful fruit grower says: "I plow my orchard every year. By plowing I get a good growth on the young trees, and get rid of a great many pests that would otherwise blight their growth. I find that orchards not plowed have small apples, and the trees are stunted in their growth. It is a good plan to trim out all broken-down limbs, for insects will hide in the splinters.

Eight gallons of water a day is the average quantity required for a cow, and the milk given is about 87 per cent water. In some pastures there is no water, the cows being supplied night and morning, which forces the cow to drink four gallons at a time in order to be supplied. As the cow does not know that she must drink four gallons, she may use less, and she will reduce her milk supply accordingly.

When hay has been put in the barn in a damp condition nine out of ten persons will leave the doors of the mow open so it will cool off. The opposite is the correct thing to do. Hay that is heating is safer and better by having the mow closed up tight, with openings, if any, at the top. The moisture in the hay will rise as vapor and will make its exit at the top, as the roof is kept hot, but in the other case it would condense at the top of the hay by the cooler air admitted through the doors.

Value of Cowpeas for Hay.
The cowpea is to the farmer south of the clover belt what clover is to the farmer in the clover belt, and south-eastern Kansas is pretty nearly on the line between the ranges of these two legumes, says Wallace's Farmer. Either may be grown as a forage crop, or as a seed crop, or as a fertilizer, or as all three combined. The cowpea is an annual; clover a biennial, or, if not allowed to go to seed, a short perennial. Clover will stand the winter's frost; the cowpea is killed by the first severe frost. Therefore the cowpea belongs to the South and clover to the North. There is not much difference in the value of cowpea and clover hay.

The Supply of Potash.
Part of the potash used in fertilizers comes from the German monopoly on this mineral. The attention of scientists has been called to this fact and

active search made for deposits elsewhere, in order to escape the prospect of the higher prices which the German potash mine owners are trying to force on the fertilizer makers of the world. It appears that there are seven localities in the United States which indicate the presence of potash mines. Most of these places are in the far west, but there is one in New Jersey and one in Massachusetts. The actual extent of potash in these deposits can be determined only by boring and rather costly development work. The probability is that potash salts are fairly common, but the location is hard to determine on account of their existence below the ground with no prominent signs appearing at the surface.

Avoiding Hog Cholera.
An Illinois stockman tells the following story about his experience in raising hogs amid menacing conditions: "I believe implicitly in the proposition that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Our neighbors' hogs were dying of cholera and of course it was only a question of time, we thought, when the disease would attack and decimate our herd. But we took a stitch in time and it saved the entire herd. We gave the hogs calomel. It acts as a physic, thoroughly purging the bowels, and this is of the most vital importance. Place ten grains of calomel in a piece of 'crackling' about the size of a walnut and see that each animal gets his dose. One dose is sufficient in most cases, but no harm will be done if another be given a few days later."

It is self-evident that if proper measures be resorted to prior to the introduction of the disease into the herd it may be avoided. When once it has attacked the hogs there is little or no hope of suppressing it. Hog cholera may successfully be combated, however, by butressing, as it were, the herd so that the germs may not find congenial lodging places.—Farmers' Voice.

When Horses Have Indigestion.
Horses are subject to attacks of indigestion and sometimes the trouble is almost wholly due to the bad condition of the teeth. Every horse on the farm should have its teeth examined at intervals by a competent veterinarian, and put in proper condition. If the stomach trouble is not due to the teeth, look closely to the diet of the horse. Change its food entirely, and see that the bowels are in good condition. Add frequent feeds of root crops to the daily ration. The roughage should be of the best quality, and if it is hay it would be well to try moistening it with warm water before feeding, dividing it into two parts and feeding one-half of it chopped quite fine.

As a tonic and digestive give the following: Take two parts of powdered wood charcoal, one part each of powdered hydrate of cantharides and ground ginger root, and one-half part of bicarbonate of soda. Mix these ingredients thoroughly and put a tablespoonful of the mixture in the ground food twice daily. See that the horse has proper exercise, and that it is not worked too long or too steadily. The stable should be comfortable and well ventilated and the bedding abundant.

Clover in Northern Climates.
It was found at the North Dakota experiment station that seeding clover, or clover and timothy, with a grain drill, gives much greater assurance of a stand than broadcasting. With one exception during nine years, medium red clover seeded with a nurse crop passed through the first winter without killing out. Allowing the second growth to remain as a winter protection gave good results in preventing winterkilling and reinforcing the stand by means of the new seed. It was observed that the average stubble field was in most seasons efficient as a winter protection. Inspection after each of eleven winter seasons did not reveal a case of heaving by frost. Where an ice sheet covered the plants, however, the clovers, alfalfa, timothy, and red-top were killed out, while bromo grass and the weed quack grass had withstood this adverse condition. Satisfactory results have been obtained from using fifteen pounds of clover seed per acre, and a mixture of five pounds of red clover seed and eight pounds of timothy has given a mixture of from one-half to three-fourths of timothy plants in the resulting stand. Ten pounds of Mammoth clover with four pounds of timothy seed have given an average of more than three-fourths clover in the hay. The results for four years show a difference of only ninety-one pounds in the yield of hay from medium red clover and from a mixed crop of clover and timothy. Red clover also gave promise of good seed production while clover from Southern grown seed or from most of the foreign sources was less satisfactory. Red clover alone and grown with timothy as a mixed hay crop gave in ten trials an average yield of 3,370 pounds of hay per acre. The average yield of hay from Mammoth clover for two years was 2,800 pounds.

CANADA WHEAT CROP.

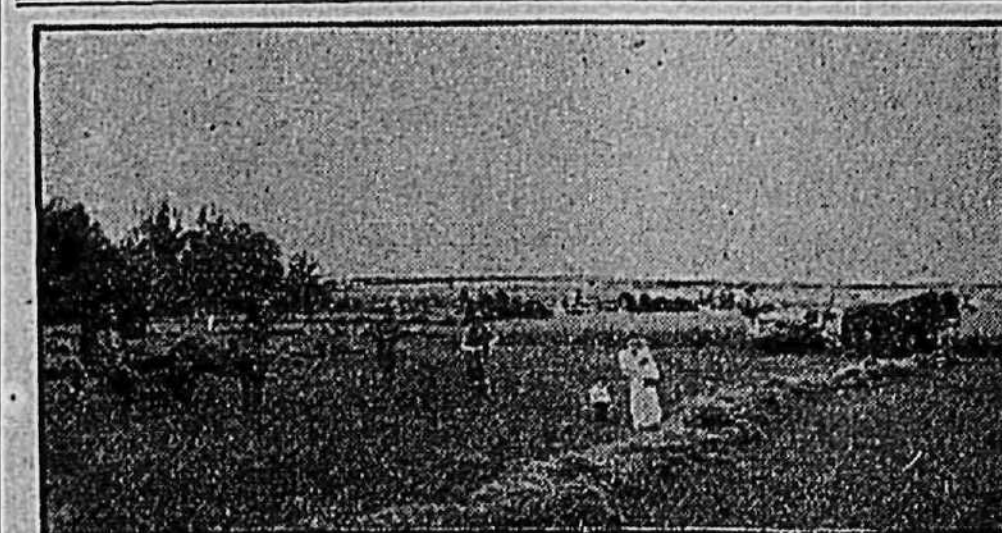
ALL REPORTS INDICATE A BIG YIELD.

Great Harvests in the Canadian Northwest Bring Unparalleled Prosperity to the Farmers of That Region.

Winnipeg correspondence: For the past four or five weeks the result of the harvest in the Canadian West has been an absorbing topic, not only with the Canadian people, but with a large and interested number of Americans—millers, grain dealers and farmers particularly. To such an extent has this interest in the Canadian grain crop been manifested that, when the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association left for their trip of inspection, they were accompanied by a number of American grain dealers who felt it necessary to have a personal knowledge of the subject.

Two or three weeks ago a public statement was made by Mr. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, in effect that the wheat crop would reach 1,150,000,000, and that there would be fully 100,000,000 for export, and at that time there were many who believed that Mr. Roblin's estimate was well within the mark; but since then conditions have changed, and other estimates have been made. Every possible effort to get accurate knowledge of the crop has been put forth in many quarters.

The Winnipeg Free Press put a corps



HARVESTING WHEAT NEAR KILLARNEY, MANITOBA.

of correspondents in the wheat field for twenty consecutive days. In this way thousands of miles were traveled by train through the wheat district, over 1,400 miles were driven through growing wheat, and 93 pivotal points were visited and observations made. As a result of the work a straight announcement is made that the wheat acreage is 4,700,000; that the average yield is 10 bushels to the acre; and that the aggregate crop will reach 90,250,000.

Bank statements regarding crops are usually of a dependable character, and the figures furnished by the Canadian Bank of Commerce more than endorse those given by the Free Press. The bank estimate places the figures at: Wheat, 91,818,000; oats, 80,854,080; barley, 17,735,790. Wherever a good wheat section exists in Western Canada there is an elevator (or elevators) and a good shipping point; and where there is a good shipping point, a thriving bank (or banks) will be sure to be in the midst of it; and the local manager of the bank, who has the most accurate knowledge of the farming conditions and crop results, is the man who usually does the business. Hence the necessity for careful crop compilation.

Then, there are others who watch the growing crop with a careful eye—the grain dealers and shippers, for instance. Winnipeg has a Northwest Grain Dealers' Association which is so much interested in the crop return that this year, accompanied by the city bankers and a number of American grain dealers, they made a tour of inspection through the principal grain areas by special train. The

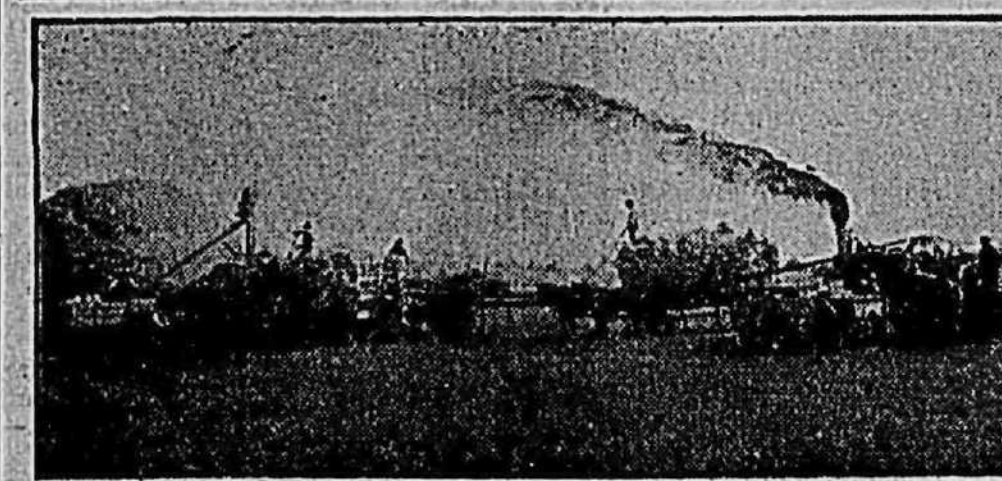
crop this year would have yielded a larger percentage of increase on the returns of 1905, but there are several causes that have contributed to keep down the average yield. The greater the number of new settlers the greater the chance of inexperienced and less profitable farming. It is the newer settler, as a rule, who, in his anxiety to break new land, has sown on this year's stubble, and a good average yield cannot be expected on this land. But, be that as it may, a crop of 90,000,000 bushels in the Canadian West is not to be looked at lightly. Allowing 20,000,000 bushels for home consumption and seeding purposes, 78,000,000 bushels will represent the export trade, and this quantity at a little better than 70 cents per bushel, will represent a distribution of nearly \$56,000,000 for wheat alone, between Winnipeg and the foothills; and this large amount of money is altogether independent of the cost of freight to the vast quantity of grain from the western elevators to tidewater.

The income of the Western Canadian farmers this year will be further augmented by the returns which they will receive from the excellent crop of oats and the good crop of barley which is their portion. Of oats alone over 75,000,000 bushels are claimed, and barley brings to market over 17,000,000 bushels. An additional \$25,000,000 from these crops added to the \$50,000,000 from wheat, and the proceeds from dairying and mixed farming, will contribute very materially to making agriculture in Western Canada a very dependable business.

A drawback to the more successful carrying on of farming operations in the Canadian West for some years back has

been the difficulty of obtaining needed help at harvest time. As each year an additional area has been put under crop this scarcity of help has been accentuated, and during the present harvest the cry all along the line has been "Harvesters Wanted." The work of preparation and seeding is spread over several months, but the ingathering of the harvest has to be done in a few weeks; hence the necessity for additional assistance at that particular time. The crop of 1905 required 18,000 harvesters from outside, and this year it has been estimated that from 22,000 to 25,000 will be required to supplement the work of the farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The demand for harvest hands is not permanent, the work for which they come lasting only from early in August until the end of the threshing season. Many of those who come to work in the grain fields, however, remain and become grain growers themselves, creating additional demand for the same class of help, and thus the problem becomes more acute every succeeding year. The time was when a sufficient number of harvest hands could easily be obtained from Ontario, but in recent years the area taken in by the harvest excursions has been extended and in 1904 and 1905 it reached clear down to Nova Scotia in the call for men to work in the fertile fields of the West. This year the limit has been further extended, and a new movement of British farm laborers has been inaugurated, which will be of incalculable benefit to the prairie country, giving a stimulus to immigration, and disseminating among



THRESHING NEAR THORNHILL, MANITOBA.

bulletin of the association sizes up the situation as follows: Wheat, 87,203,000 bushels; oats, 75,725,000 bushels; barley, 10,751,335.

This is a lower estimate than either of the others, but we must consider that it is a midway estimate, whilst the others were made by men in the wheat field, so to speak; and the circumstances somewhat favor the correspondent and the local bank manager, respectively, in his estimate. But there is one point upon which all agree, and that is that the wheat crop of 1906 is of excellent quality throughout, that it is characteristic of Western Canada's grain and will grade high all along the line. On this point American grain men such as J. F. Whallon of Minneapolis, Finlay Barral of Chicago, Sheriff Brainerd of Springfield, Ill., and others, are particularly explicit in their statements.

A careful examination of all the figures at present available would lead us to believe that the yield will probably be about 90,000,000 bushels. These figures may seem disappointing to many who believed that the increased acreage under

the agricultural classes in Britain a knowledge of the life, conditions and opportunities in the three prairie provinces that should greatly quicken the stream of settlement from the rural districts of Britain to Canada.

From the Western States, too, valuable assistance has been received in the work of harvesting the crop this year, and some of the finest fields in Saskatchewan and Alberta have been worked almost exclusively by Americans. So successful has been the settler from the Western States, usually, that he is invariably the forerunner of a colony from that portion of the State whence he came, and through the new provinces particularly, there is a very strong representation from North and South Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and other States of the Union. These are amongst the most progressive settlers, as they come well provided with money, completely equipped with stock and machinery, and possessed of knowledge of western farming which cannot possibly be possessed at first hand by the settler from beyond the ocean.

First Hint of the Truth.
"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"

"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."—Los Angeles, Cal., News.

Belief and Understanding.
"Does that man really believe all he says?"

"Believe it!" echoed Senator Sorghum, "why he doesn't even understand it!"—Washington Star.

Some Advantage at Least.
"She—I can never marry you, but we can at least always be friends."

"He—I suppose that is one of the advantages of not getting married."—Philadelphia Record.

Hope.
"Tess—Mr. Muxley has just asked Miss Passy if he might."

"Tess—You don't say he's got her bidemanded?"—Philadelphia Press.

Pattern Department

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

Graceful Combination Suit.

Here is an ideal suit for hot weather—a combination of corset cover and drawers, which are cut very full and plaited onto a smooth-fitting yoke at the waist. The leg portions are made of white embroidery, with a frill of narrow edging up each side, which is tied with bows of wash ribbon. The size of the waist and of the low cut neck are also adjusted by ribbons run through bands of beading. This is an



PATTERN NO. 1400.

excellent style to wear under thin dresses, as the drawers are so full they answer the purpose of a short under petticoat, while the fitted yoke does away with all bulkiness at the waist. Made of fine nainsook, cambric or muslin flouncing, they are exceedingly dainty pieces of lingerie.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

Order Coupon.
No. 1400.

NAME

ADDRESS

Boys' Blouse Suit.

The task of keeping a small boy appropriately dressed is no light problem, as any mother realizes, for style and cut show as much in his suits as in those of his elders. A blouse suit is always jaunty and comfortable and is a great favorite with the boys themselves. Made up in wash materials, these are one of the standbys for summer wear, and all sorts of material are used for them—crash, duck, linen, and even heavy ginghams and galateas, for



PATTERN NO. 1500.

playtime. The bottom of the blouse is finished with a narrow hem through which a tape is run, for adjusting the size of the waist. The knickerbockers are held in at the knees by elastic, and are made loose and comfortable, allowing full play for a boy's restless activities. The suit is decidedly stylish.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and

No. 1500.

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ULTIMATUM TO CUBA.

GIVEN ALTERNATIVE OF PEACE OR INTERVENTION.

Palma Informed that United States Will Take Charge of Affairs Unless Reign of Anarchy Ends—Taft and Bacon to Havana.

President Roosevelt has addressed to the Cuban people what practically is an ultimatum.

He declared that a permanent peace must at once be arranged in the island or else the United States will intervene by armed force under the authority of the Platt amendment.

This was the obvious and clear-cut intent of a letter diplomatically addressed to Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, who is now in Lisbon, but which, the President in the body of the letter states, really is intended for the Cuban government and the Cuban people. In accordance with this specific purpose the President says he has directed the letter's "immediate publication."

Cuban Government Incapable.

President Roosevelt declares in this letter that the present Cuban government, by its own act and admissions, has proven itself incapable of maintaining order throughout the island. It has failed to protect the lives and property either of its own citizens or foreign residents of the island.

This condition of anarchy, the President insists, must end. The present civil war must cease and arrangements be made for an immediate and permanent peace.

In order that arrangements for such peace may be made the President is sending Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon to Havana. It is their duty to see that the necessary arrangements are carried out.

To meet any unexpected crisis that may arise before peace can be restored President Roosevelt has arranged for the immediate dispatch to Havana of six more cruisers and 2,000 marines.

The cruisers selected for Cuban service are:

- Des Moines—Two hundred marines; sailed from Key West.
- Dixie—Three hundred marines; sailed from Guantanamo.
- Tacoma—Three hundred marines; sailed from Norfolk, Va.
- Cleveland—Three hundred marines; sailed from Norfolk, Va.
- Minneapolis—Three hundred marines; under steam at League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, waiting orders.
- Newark—Three hundred marines; ready to sail from Norfolk, Va., at hour's notice.

Admits Crisis Is Grave.

The decision to have a force of 2,000 fighting men ready to set foot on Cuban soil at any time the situation demands their presence there illustrates the alarm with which the government views the situation in Cuba. It was for the purpose of preparing to meet the worst that President Roosevelt, who has been keeping his hand at the helm in the Cuban matter, called Secretary of War Taft from his vacation, and summoned Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte and Acting Secretary of State Bacon to Oyster Bay for a conference.

New Balloon Steering Device.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas, the New York amateur aeronaut, appears to have added another score to his record of scientific achievement by the application of a new steering device in his recent night voyage on the balloon "Nirvana" from New York City to Oakland Valley, N. Y. He had adjusted a bicycle frame and pedals to the basket so that by pedaling he could revolve a propeller at different angles. He found that he could steer before the wind at any desired slant, and that he could raise or lower the balloon without throwing out ballast. This device worked well, however, only up to a height of 500 feet, as beyond that height the rarefied air made the work of pedaling too exhausting upon Dr. Thomas' lungs. During the voyage he tested another new device for determining the direction in a fog by setting loose a number of toy balloons.

Storage Battery Car Test.

A new electric storage battery passenger car, built for the Missouri and Kansas City interurban railway, started last Sunday from Philadelphia, under its own power, for Kansas City. This car, which was built by the Brill company of Philadelphia and is the Strang gas electric of Hoboken, is the first car to be powered by dynamo driven by storage batteries. It is designed to operate at an average speed of fifty-five miles an hour. The Chicago and Alton has ordered six of them for suburban traffic, and ordered six more to go to Brazil. The car measures 52 feet 9 inches, being a combination of passenger and passenger-car, with seating capacity for forty-two people. It is expected that by using this style of car the cost of railroad construction may be reduced \$6,000 a mile and the operation run in proportion.

A University Life Class.

The university of California is disturbed over the refusal of President Wheeler to permit Prof. Seawell to establish a life class in art, with studies from the nude. The art instructor has arranged for a class outside of the campus in which to conduct his life class.

From Far and Near.

Miss Fairchild Wheeler, mother of President Wheeler of Yale, died at

years.

Walker of England

bequeathed to the

that his entire

collection of man

the South

the South

the South

the South

the South

the South

the South

the South

the South

the South

WOMEN'S NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Thus Lost Is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time!"



More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifest itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness, or other female weakness.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Kate McDonald of Woodbridge, N. J., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"Restored health has meant so much to me that I cannot help from telling about it for the sake of other suffering women."

"For a long time I suffered untold agony with a female trouble and irregularities, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me, and made me well and strong, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

For twenty-five years Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, has under her direction, and since her decease, been advising sick women free of charge. Her advice is free and always helpful. Address: Lynn, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes

BEST IN THE WORLD

W. L. Douglas \$4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price.

To Shoe Dealers: W. L. Douglas' Jobbing House is the most complete in this country. Send for Catalog.



SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES.

Men's Shoes, \$5 to \$15.00. Boys' Shoes, \$3 to \$12.50. Women's Shoes, \$4.00 to \$11.00. Misses' & Children's Shoes, \$2.50 to \$10.00.

Try W. L. Douglas' Women's, Misses' and Children's shoes; for style, fit and wear they excel other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes. Take no substitutes. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them.

Fast Color Euclyta used; they will not wear brass. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 14, Brockton, Mass.

CURES CONSTIPATION

Relief that comes from the use of pills or other cathartics is better than suffering from the results of constipation, but relief and cure combined may be had at the same price and more promptly, for

Lane's Family Medicine

is a cure for constipation, and the headache, backache, sideache and general debility that come from constipation stop when the bowels do their proper work.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

90,000,000 BUSHEL

That's the WHEAT CROP IN Western Canada This Year

With nearly 90,000,000 Bushels of and 17,000,000 Bushels of Barley a continuation of good times to farmers of Western Canada.

Free Farms—Big Crops

Low Taxes, Healthy Climate, good Churches and Schools, Splendid Railway Service

The Canadian Government offers 160 acres of land FREE to every settler willing and able to comply with the Homestead Regulations. Advice and information may be obtained free from W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or D. J. Houghton, Room 314, Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill. Authorized Government Agents. Please say where you saw this advertisement.

YOUR LODGE EMBLEM

Put on Button, 25c. Gold, 50c. Silver, 75c. Platinum, 1.00. A. K. H. M. Co., 249 N. 4th St., N.Y.

Don't You Try It? It's a business of your own. You can't lose. Write for particulars. A. K. H. M. Co., Box 499, Kansas City, Mo.

No. 38—1906

W. L. DOUGLAS—Buy your shoes by mail. Write for Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 14, Brockton, Mass.



Robert B. Brown, of Zanesville, O., who was elected commander in chief of the G. A. R. at the Minneapolis encampment, enlisted in the 15th Ohio Infantry at the age of 16 years and served in the 14th Army corps in the Army of the Cumberland until he was mustered out in 1864. He then re-enlisted as a veteran soldier, and served as such until the end of the war. He was a private throughout the first three years of his service, and then became a non-commissioned officer. He has always been active and prominent in the work of the Grand Army. Mr. Brown is now editor of the Zanesville Courier. He was born in 1845.

The son of the late Marshal Bazaine of France will soon publish a book to vindicate his father's memory. He is an officer in the Spanish army.

Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) died suddenly in London of heart disease. She was 39 years old. In addition to her work as a novelist and playwright, by which she is best known, she made frequent contributions to newspapers and magazines.

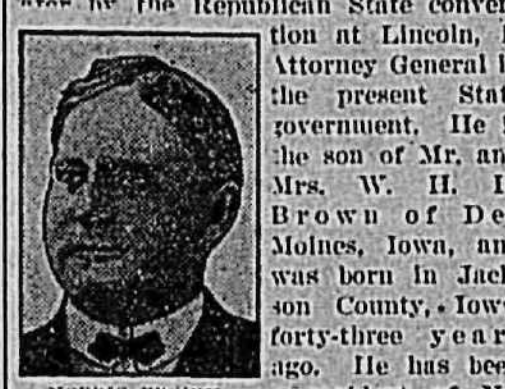
Mrs. Craigie was born in Boston. Her father, John Morgan Richards, was the first American to introduce improved advertising methods into England. At the age of 19 years Miss Richards married Reginald Walpole Craigie, an Englishman. The union was unhappy and soon ended in divorce.



MRS. CRAIGIE.

J. S. Sargent, the painter, is cosmopolitan to a degree. He is the son of American parents; he was born in Florence, gained some of his education in Germany and France, and makes England his home.

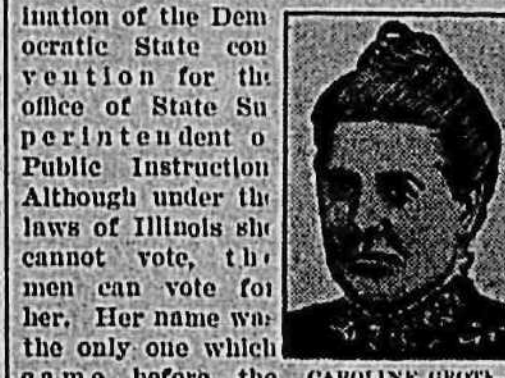
Norris Brown of Lincoln, Neb., who was nominated for United States Senator by the Republican State convention at Lincoln, is Attorney General in the present State government. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Brown of Des Moines, Iowa, and was born in Jackson County, Iowa, forty-three years ago. He has been



NORRIS BROWN, a resident of Nebraska since 1888. As Attorney General he has won a number of important cases against corporations.

Charles Hercules Read, keeper of antiquities of the British Museum and successor of the late Sir Wollaston Franks, has sailed from Queenstown for America.

Caroline Grote is the first woman to be nominated for a State office in Illinois. She received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic State convention for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Although under the laws of Illinois she cannot vote, the men can vote for her. Her name was the only one which came before the convention for the office. The nomination was put through by acclamation. Miss Grote lives in Belleville, Ill., and has devoted her life to educational work. At present she is County Superintendent of Schools of her home county.



William J. Bryan's daughter Ruth, who is now Mrs. William H. Leavitt, has blossomed out as a playwright. One night about six months ago when she was attending the production of a new play in Denver she declared to some friends that she could write a better one herself. In due time she finished a one-act sketch, entitled

"Mrs. S. Holmes, Detective," which has since been highly praised. Mrs. Leavitt is not quite 21 years of age. She is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, and married Mr. Leavitt, who is an artist, in 1903.



Henry Broadhurst was at one time under secretary of the home office of England, but managed to fulfill his duties without being presented at court, and has never worn either court or evening dress.

Apart from his extensive library John Morley has no amusement, and he is said to be surrounded by his books in the ideal of happiness. He is a cap-walker, but from his youth upwards has never had any attraction for him.

NO REST NIGHT OR DAY.

With Irritating Skin Humors—Hair Began to Fall Out—Wonderful Result from Cuticura Remedies.

"About the latter part of July my whole body began to itch. I did not take much notice of it at first, but it began to get worse all the time, and then I began to get uneasy and tried all kinds of baths and other remedies that were recommended for skin humors; but I became worse all the time. My hair began to fall out and my scalp itched all the time. Especially at night, just as soon as I would get in bed and get warm, my whole body would begin to itch, and my finger nails would keep it irritated, and it was not long before I could not rest night or day. A friend asked me to try the Cuticura Remedies, and I did, and the first application helped wonderfully. For about four weeks I would take a hot bath every night and then apply the Cuticura Ointment to my whole body; and I kept getting better, and by the time I used four boxes of Cuticura I was entirely cured, and my hair stopped falling out. D. E. Blankenship, 310 N. Del. St., Indianapolis, Ind. Oct. 27, 1905."

He Knew Mrs. Barker.

The Barkers possessed three large, intelligent tortoise-shell cats, and sometimes as many as three families of kittens. Mrs. Barker was much too tender-hearted to drown or chloroform the superfluous kittens, yet she could not keep them all; consequently she devoted much time and thought to finding happy homes for the tortoise-shell progeny.

One spring the daughter of a neighbor who had moved some years previously to another town happened to pay Mrs. Barker a visit. As the little visitor was about to depart, Mrs. Barker exclaimed suddenly:

"By the way, Alice, wouldn't you like a kitten to take home with you?"

"I'd like it," returned Alice, wistfully, "but the very last thing father said when I came away was: 'Alice, whatever else you do, don't bring home any cats.'"

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING STREUP for Children: Soothing, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 2c. each bottle.

Of General Application.

It was observed concerning one of the pitchers in a certain professional baseball team that he was not a particularly brilliant player in his position. He had no better assortment of "drons," "out-curves" or "in-shoots" than the average pitcher, and his speed was not at all phenomenal, yet he seemed to have a faculty of winning games.

A frequent patron of his club once asked the captain for an explanation. "How does it happen," he said, "that you generally win when he pitches?"

"Well," responded the captain, "you notice that he never cleans the umpire, and never kicks?"

"Yes."

"He's always smiling."

"Yes."

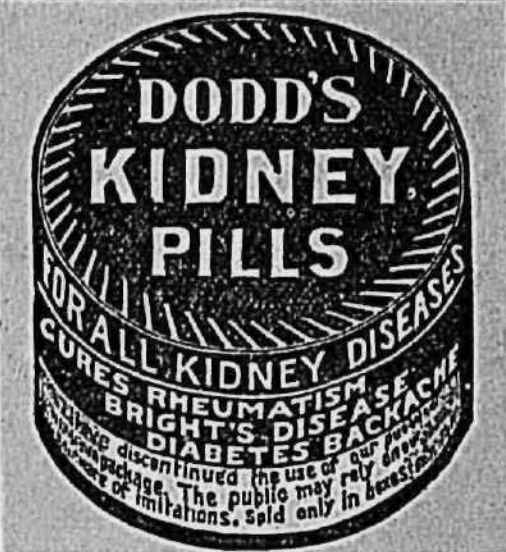
"Always seems to be doing the best he can?"

"Yes."

"Well, do you think we don't notice that, too? We know he's a good fellow, we all like him, and when he's in the box we give him the very best support we've got in the shop. That's why we win games when he pitches."

Here is a principle with a wider field of application than a baseball field.

Uster has sent out 1,085,500 emigrants during the last fifty years.



PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE TRUG CO., Unionville, Miss.

One of His Gloomy Moods.

"Honesty is the best policy, to be sure," moralized the professor, "but in the case of too many men it is a policy that has a surrender value."

In a Pinch, Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet, cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Africa has nearly 700 languages, and this fact presents great difficulties to missionary effort.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Dream or Magical Beautifier.



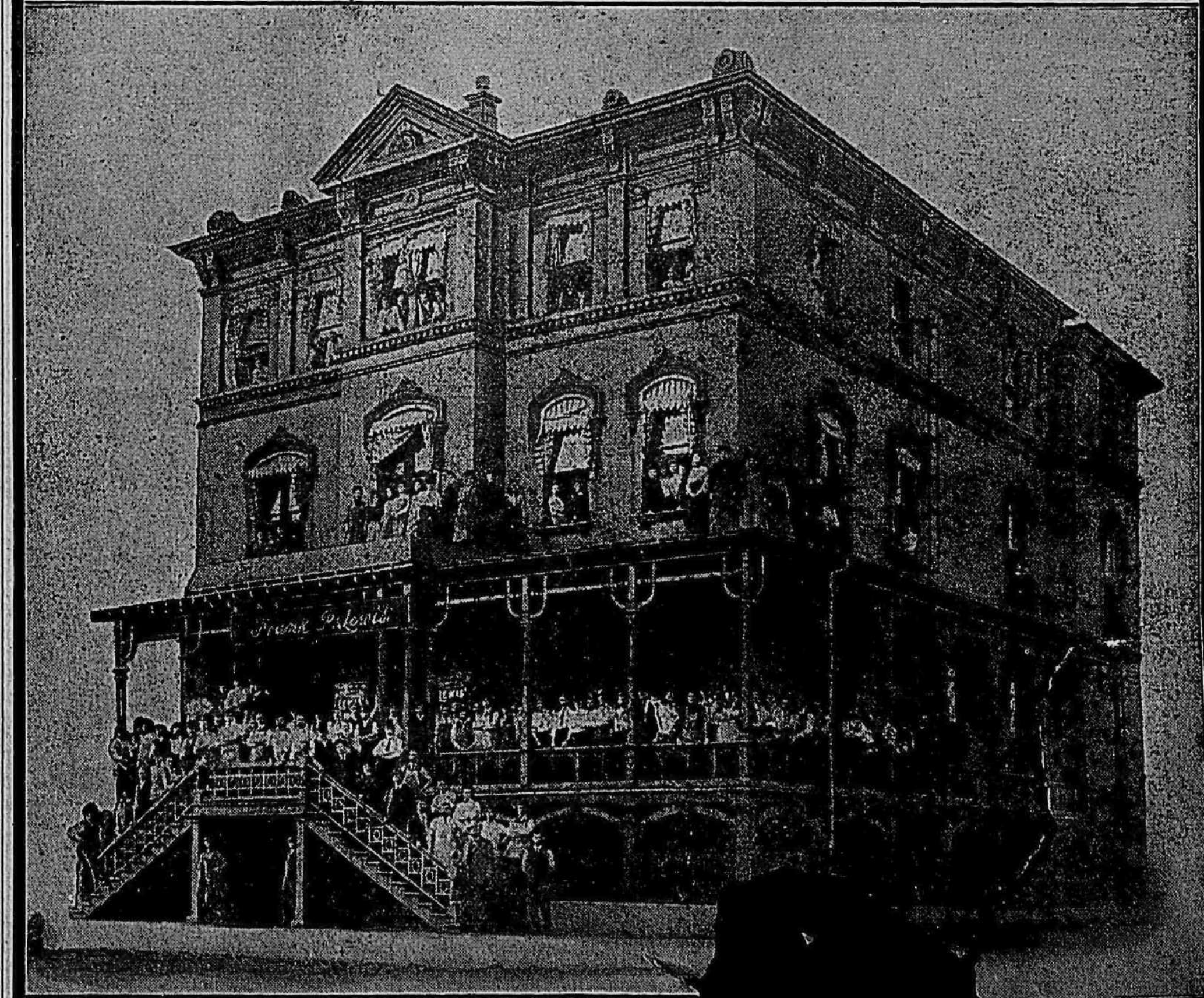
FOR SALE—MICH. FARMS All sizes, good bargains. Write me what you want. J. Gracy, Fourth Nat'l Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.



ANNUAL SALE LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER

8,000,000

MADE OF EXTRA QUALITY TOBACCO
YOU PAY 10 CENTS FOR CIGARS NOT SO GOOD



WHERE THE FAMOUS LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER CIGARS ARE MADE. Smokers like to know the character of factory their Cigars come from. Formerly the Home of the late C. C. Lewis.

PURCHASED AND REMODELED BY FRANK P. LEWIS FOR
SINGLE BINDER FACTORY

A MODEL OF SANITARY INDEPENDENT FACTORY

NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Harry McMahon visited home folks over Sunday.

J. E. Lane was a business visitor in Waukegan Monday.

G. V. Cordingly of Belmora Park is building a new boat house.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hucker were business visitors in Waukegan Monday.

Dr. Morrell was a business visitor in Chicago the latter part of the week.

Don't forget the Bachelor Club dances at Sugar's hall every Saturday evening.

Mrs. John McMahon and daughter, Lillie, left for Chicago Thursday to spend a few days.

Max Huber of Antioch has been awarded the contract for decorating the new Hamlin building.

Lile Miller returned to work Sunday night after a two week's vacation spent with home folks.

The railroad company are building scales on the side track at the depot for weighing the ice cars.

The latest question under discussion is, "Will you dig into your pocket for your pole tax or dig in the streets?"

Officer Gibson resigned his position on the police force Saturday evening. We have a job open for a good man.

The new Hamlin block is now ready for the painters and calsmen and when finished will be a model building of the kind for any town.

Another man was in town Monday looking for a house to rent. This makes five renters on the renting list and still no one seems disposed to invest money in houses.

The ladies of the Sand Lake Cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Albert Douglas, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 26. Visitors cordially invited. Mrs. Fred Hucker, secretary.

We have met the enemy and we are theirs. Sunday the Lake Villa ball team played Russell and received a crushing defeat at the hands of the visiting team, the score being 25 to 10. An extra large crowd attended the game, it being the last of the season.

Monday, on petition of Eugene A. Wilton and seven other residents, an injunction was granted by Master in Chancery Clarke, against the village, stopping work of laying a drainage sewer that is now going on. They claim that the work of lay-

ing the drainage sewer in a portion of the village is being done on money that is about to be raised by issuing warrants against the general funds of the village without first passing an ordinance to allow it. The men who are on the petition are Eugene A. Wilton, William G. Barnstable, William Walker, David Sugar, Morton S. Miller, James McFadden, John Palmer and Erastus C. Thayer. Charles Whitney is their attorney.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Many from here attended the Elkhorn Fair this week.

Wm. Wedge, Sr. of Waukegan, spent the first of the week here.

Mrs. Fisher of Chicago, spent Saturday and Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. Summerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Bixler and little son went to Wisconsin this week where they will visit relatives.

Mr. Buell returned from Burlington on Monday where he attended the funeral of his sister who died last week.

Jos. Litwiler, who has been living in the Wicks house, will soon move his family back to his farm at Taylor Lake.

Mr. Allie Knapp and Miss Mamie Gorman were married last week Wednesday in Chicago. They will reside here.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Galloway of Chicago were the guests of Mrs. Galloway's brothers, E. J. and W. B. Higley, over Sunday.

Mr. Lew Wilbur and family have been spending a few days with F. C. Wilbur and family. They expect to leave this week for their new home in California.

Rev. Martin, pastor of the M. E. church, preached his last sermon on Sunday. He will continue his studies at the Seminary in Chicago. His departure from here is regretted by all.

The annual Missionary Thank Offering will be held at the Congregational church Friday, Sept. 21. On next week Monday and Tuesday the W. C. T. U. will hold a convention at the church.

The many friends of Dr. and Mrs. Summerville will be sorry to learn that they intend moving to Chicago the last of next week. The doctor and wife will be greatly missed here as they have been a great help in church and society. Mrs. Summerville being organist in the Congregational church for a long time. The best wishes of all go with them.

The Eleventh Annual Harvest Offering will be held in the Congregational church Thursday evening, Sept. 27th, and all day Friday, Sept. 28. On Thursday evening an excellent program will be rendered. Ice cream and cake served for 15c. On Friday beginning at 10:30 a. m. there will be good speaking and music throughout the day and evening. Good dinner and supper will be served for 25c. All are welcome.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Leslie Caine visited over Sunday with Mrs. Bafer.

Miss Mabel Choche has been visiting with relatives in Russell.

Mr. Wm. McGuire has moved into Mrs. Lawrence's house.

Miss Eunice Fendic is visiting with her cousin, Mrs. Mabel Young.

Mrs. Kimball and son Marston of Oak Park returned to John Trotters last Friday.

Mrs. Fred Denman of Highland Park spent Saturday with her mother and sister here.

Misses Rose and Hulda Voos of Chicago visited Saturday with Mrs. C. E. Denman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Choche and daughter, Irene have gone to Amboy, Ill., for a visit with relatives and friends.

Mrs. D. B. Taylor of St. Louis and Miss Jessie Richardson of Lillie Lake are here visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stewart.

TREVOR, WIS.

Vera Lutano is attending school in Wilmot.

Mr. Watson of Wilmot was calling on Trevor friends Friday.

Joe Barnstable of Wilmot made our burg a short call Monday.

Mrs. Edgar of Wilmot was calling on Trevor friends Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell Parks visited relatives in Kenosha last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Patrick left on Tuesday for a visit at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Nellie Kennedy and Grace Sheen are attending business college in Kenosha.

Mrs. Tom McGinty of Chicago, is spending the week with John McGinty and family at this place.

Among those who attended the state fair at Milwaukee last week were, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Aichtenberg, Pete Ross and Claude Goodman.

Mrs. Wm. Schmickamp died at her home at Trevor on Monday last, the cause being consumption. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband and four sons the youngest of whom is a babe four months old. The entire community extend sympathy.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Mrs. J. A. Siver is quite sick at the present writing.

Mrs. McNamara of Waukegan is visiting relatives here.

Misses Sadie and Maggie O'Hare are visiting relatives in Milwaukee.

Miss Mabel Choche of Millburn is visiting her aunt Mrs. C. A. Edwards.

Miss May Carney has returned home after spending the summer at Lake Villa.

Mrs. H. A. Shea is visiting her mother who is quite ill, at the southern part of the state.

Mr. Lyman Newell spent a few days visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. Williams at Harvard, Ill.

The peach social given at the church was quite well attended and all enjoyed a nice supper.

EAST FOX LAKE.

Ed Snyder entertained his brother-in-law from Chicago recently.

James Thom of Antioch was a business caller in this vicinity recently.

Sid Barnstable's broken leg is slowly mending. He is able to be out on crutches.

James Barnstable has just completed a large silo which he expects to fill with corn soon.

W. J. Caine is having his house and barn painted. Lake Villa painters are doing the work.

The Fox Lake cemetery society will meet with Mrs. W. J. Caine on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 27. All are cordially invited.

HICKORY, ILL.

Dan Webb spent Saturday last at Zion.

David Pullen and family spent Sunday at Will Oliver's.

Mrs. Turk returned to her home in Iowa this week.

Frank Edwards and Miss Turk spent Sunday at Zion.

Harvey Mann attended the state fair at Milwaukee last Thursday.

The C. I. society's social was well attended Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hollenbeck and sons visited at C. C. Ames Sunday.

Mrs. John White, Sr. gave a chicken pie dinner to a few friends last Monday.

Miss Anna Ames is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hughes, at Millburn and other relatives here.

Piles positively cured with Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. It's made for piles alone and it does the work to perfection. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic. Sold by all dealers.

Proved Her Proposition.

Timothy Woodruff tells of a family in Duchesne county who recently took into their employ a rosy-cheeked Irish maid of all work, whose blunders afford amusement to compensate for any trouble she may entail.

One day the owner of the place stated in the girl's hearing that he intended to have a woodhouse built on a piece of ground which at that time inclosed a well.

"Shure, sor," said the inquiring Margaret, "will you be movin' the well to a more convenient spot whin the woodhouse is builded?"

As a smile crossed the face of her employer, Margaret at once perceived she had made a mistake.

"It's a fool I am, shure," she added, hastily, bound to retrieve herself. "Of coorse, whin the well was moved ivry drop of wather would run out of it!" —Harper's Weekly.

Used for Pneumonia.

Dr. C. J. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., says "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia with good results in every case. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan."

Her Busy Day.

Dusty and hot from the club train he entered his pretty mountain cottage slowly. "Where is your mother?" he languidly asked the little girl at play in the hall. "Somebody told her an important secret after breakfast this morning," said the child, "and she has been out visiting ever since."

Had a Great Start.

Patrick Lavin is a native of the Emerald Isle. He was telling stories to several young men the other evening. "The greatest jumper in the whole of Ireland," he said, "was a man from me own town. I remember well the day when th' sojers were chasin' him, he kim to a river that was wan mile wide, and wid one leap he landed safe on th' other side."

"Oh!" broke in the young men; "how could he leap a river one-mile wide?"

"Shure," said Mr. Lavin, disgustedly, "didn't he have two miles av a start?"

INDIANS NOT DYING OUT.

Moss Here To-Day Than There Were When Columbus Arrived.

A popular impression prevails that the Indians are dying out. Those who have given the subject study believe there are more Indians to-day in the United States than there were when Columbus landed.

The Indians were never populous. They were too much at war. They roamed the prairies and hunted through the forests, but they never had local habitations and were never many in one spot.

The first actual census of the Indians was taken 70 years ago. At that time there were found to be 252,464. Prior to that time everything had been by guess.

Beginning with the count of 1836 the official reports of Indian population are as follows: In 1860, at the beginning of the civil war, there were 254,200. Twenty years later, in 1880, there were 256,127. In 1900 there were 272,023. To-day, by count of the Indian agents on the reservations of the country there are 284,000 Indians.

The Indian is not dying out, and there is no reason why he should. The government has pursued a policy, mistaken in many respects, but yet calculated to give the Indian a chance in the race of civilized life, and the Indian is showing considerable aptitude. The Indians of the new state of Oklahoma are intelligent and wealthy, and they will be heard from in national affairs.—Mobile Register.

When you have a cold it is well to be very careful about using anything that will cause constipation. Be particularly careful about preparations containing opiates. Use Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar, which stops the cough and moves the bowels. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Baseball as a Tonic.

There is no subject talked so much about in this country as baseball. There is nothing that is so much read about. War extras in the days of the rebellion were not more eagerly snatched up than baseball of to-day. It is the daily diet of millions of people who think or talk about little else.

A New Jersey Editor's Testimonial.

M. T. Lynch, editor of the Philadelphia, N. J., Daily Post, writes: "I have used many kinds of medicines for coughs and colds in my family but never anything so good as Foley's Honey and Tar. I cannot say too much in praise of it." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Bum Pronunciation.

"Why is Cupid represented as a naked boy?" "Because real love never has any close."

WATCH
FOR OUR
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OPENING

Heinrichstein Co

212 NORTH GENESEE STREET

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

WATCH
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A LITTLE CHAT ON THE SUBJECT OF FURS

It is none too early at this time to commence to consider the matter of that winter fur, and we have made such decidedly favorable arrangements for our customers that we cannot refrain from telling them about it at this time.

In purchasing furs no one thing is more essential for your satisfaction than implicit confidence in the firm with which you deal, for the opportunity for deception is so great in the making up of furs, that if you cannot rely implicitly upon the guarantee of the store from which you purchase, no matter how apparently handsome and well made the article is, harassing doubts as to its real value and wearing qualities will detract much from the enjoyment of your purchase.

Your Satisfaction can be Doubled by Making Your Fur Selections at this Store, Money Saved and Quality Being a Surety. For backman which leaves this house is our personal guarantee as well as that of the foremost furrier in the country, with whom we are acquainted that we know that every article is built on honor.

Our fur that enters into the article be the finest that can be selected, but the workmanship and linings will be of the best. It will have it inexpensive, medium or high-priced. In it will be every penny of real value that can be given for the price you pay.

Features of the world have contributed to the exposition which will be found at this store for our autumn opening week, and, in fact, the winter season. Such an unique and exclusive display will be hard to rival in cities many times the size of this.

So astonishingly below those prevailing elsewhere that bearers of the most modest purses will be able to find something withable them to share in the comfort that comes when one is properly shielded from wintry blasts.

Establishment with which we are connected has a branch house in Chicago, and in case we fail to have on hand what you desire, we will take you to the city and let you make your selection from the wholesale stock of this manufacturer, and in case you purchase,

we will add that in case you have a fur that you wish remodeled or repaired, we will be glad to undertake to have the work done at the price will be right and the work perfect.